AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. ARRIVAL

American Steamship Washington.

ONE DAY LATER.

&c., &c., &c.

The Washington, the American ocean steamer, Captain Johnston, was telegraphed at half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. We received our despatches at 10 minutes before twelve o'clock.

The Washington left Southampton dock at four o'clock on Sunday, the 20th August.

We have advices from that place to the moment of sailing, together with news from London of the evening of the 19th, and from Paris of the 18th; one day's later news than brought by the steam-

ship Niagara, from Liverpool.

The Washington was boarded, sixteen miles east of the Hook, 10 minutes before 10 o'clock,

by the News Boy.

The W. has had a very rough passage, having experienced one continued succession of heavy westerly gales during the first ten days. Her machinery has worked admirably during the

She brings the large number of one hundred and fifty-five passengers, amongst whom we notice the names of an English Rear Admiral and his lady, (Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B.,) late Commanderin-Chief of the British naval squadron in the Mediterranean; also, Lieut. Col. May and family; Honorable H. J. Boulton, Lieut. Desborough, R. A., &c., &c.

The freight is a very large one, consisting of 170 tons of measurement goods from Bremen, 160 tons of very valuable goods from France, and a considerable quantity of English manufactured goods, shipped at Southampton.

There is nothing of importance from Ireland additional to our advices from Liverpool, by the

The American news, by the United States, had not produced much effect on the London markets; but the declining rates of exchange of New York on London were looked at with apprehension, particularly when the general badness of the weather in Great Britain, and the critical position of the wheat and potato crops, were taken into account, as leading to still more depressed rates of exchange, and a consequent emission of bulhon, to pay for large supplies of breadstuffs, that would, to a certainty, be wanted from the United States, during the ensuing autum, to re-place the damaged

tained that large supplies of breadstuffs would be required from this side, to provide for deficiencies in the English crops; and a reexportation of bullion was feared, the consequence of which was a perceptible increase of caution on the part of the bankers; and it was supposed that the rate of interest and discount would certainly be raised by the directors of the Bank of England, at their next weekly meeting, unless a decided change in the weather should take place English contols, at 2 o'clock on the 19th, (close of the market) were 86 for money, 861 for account. Exchequer bills 22s. to 26s. premium; India bonds 24s. to 25s. premium; Railway shares heavy in price, and prices tending downward.

The English three per cent consols closed on the London Exchange, on the 19th, at 86; Mexican bonds were 16h to 17; Dutch and Spanish stocks a little advanced. Exchequer bills were 31 to 35 shillings premium; Bank of England stock, 1964 to 1984.

The reports of the various provincial corn markets in England, showed a rise of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter in corn; and if the bad weather continued, a still further advance was immediately

A very great change suddenly took place in the weather at Southampton, on the 20th ultimo-the sun shone out with brilliancy, and the weather became delightfully warm and refreshing-in fact, harvest weather appeared to be coming, and a continuance of sunshine would be the salvation of a

large quantity of wheat.

There was no change to remark in the condition of the Laverpool cotton market.

Our advices of the 18th August, from Paris, represent that the public mind was more tranqui than it had been for some days previous. The government was said to fear nothing from the socalled red republican or reactionary party, and perfect order and tranquillity, for a considerable time, was anticipated. The movements of the reactionary party, it could not be concealed, were causing great uneasiness to General Cavaignac and his government. The tone of the socialist press was, also, menacing and unsatis actory: but nevertheless, confidence was felt in the firm and discreet precautionary measures adopted to prevent and repress any disposition to outbreak.

It was said that M. Thiers and M. Odillon Barrot; were about to proclaim the Regency, that the Legitimists were about to declare themselves, and that the inhabitants of the terrible faubourg St. Antoine, abandoning republican predelictions, were prepared to embrace the cause of Henry Cinq, and descend into the city to proclaim him. These terrible rumors, with the reports of dissensions in General Cavaignac's cabinet, and the uncertainty of the issue of the Anglo-French mediation in Italy, had for some days caused certain forebodings; but our impression, from the tenor of our private advices, and from a hasty perusal of the latest accounts in the English and French sournals, lead us to the believe that the existence and stability of the republic was not menaced by immediate danger.

Agitation and dread still continued to pervade that city, arising from rumors of secret societies and formidable conspiracies, whose object was to overturn the existing system of government. General Cavaignac, it was said, had received due warning of a meditated insurrection, and had concentrated a large military force round Paris, in order to immediately and effectually suppress it. These precautionay measures were placed under the direction of General Lamoricière. who had been invested with extraordinary powers. All parties looked with fear and trembling to the debate on the report of the June insurrection, as that moment was supposed to be fixed for a renewed outbreak. Amongst well informed circles. however, it was fully expected that any outbreak would be suppressed.

The French three per cents closed at 43 francs, and the five per cents at 77 francs, on the 18th, the new loan being quoted at 71 francs.

The speech of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, London, on the 16th August, relative to the English and Sicilian questions, had given great satisfaction in Paris, and the entente cordiale was likely to be cemented by the views on European policy propounded by the English

Foreign Secretary.
Our own advices from Milan and Turin inform us that King Charles Albert had not yet arrived at the Piedmontese capital. His Sardinian majesty is stated to be completely disheartened by the issue of events, and to contemplate an abdication. The Piedmontese army consisted of only six divisions of

infantry, 16 batteries of artillery, and 6 other effective regiments. This small army could not withstand an advance of the Austrian army into Sardinia, should Marshal Radetzky think fit to move upon Turin. This was not, however, anticipated, as the military honor of Austria having been vindicated by the re-occupation of Lombardy, it was surmised that both the Austrians and Sardinians would be glad of peace, upon terms, however, not so favorable to the Lombards as were originally contemplated

The Turkish government had formally recognised the French Republic and a new minister extraordinary would be sent from Constantinople

Letters from Bayonne, of the 15th August, men tion the capture of a detachment of Queen's troops by the Carlist chief Farnes, in the province of Tarragona. The Carlist cause in Spain was certainly making head.

The Emperor of Austria had returned to Vienna, on the 13th August, and was received with much enthusiasm in the Austrian metropolis.

The royal mail steamship Great Western, Captain Chapman, R. N., arrived at Southhampton on the day the Washington sailed from that port. She had a large number of passengers, and specie on freight to the value of \$795,000.

The Sardinian Ministry had unanimously protested against the armistice agreed to between King Charles Albert and Marshal Radetzky, the Austrian commander-in-chief, as altogether illegal. Charles Albert was supposed to be desirous of abdicating.

The Chamber of Deputies of Rome had come to a vote in favor of French armed intervention in the affairs of Italy.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Vienna on the 13th of August. His return to that city was hailed with great rejoicings.

It was still supposed, both in London and Paris, that the conjoint mediation of France and England would effect a peaceful solution of the war in upper Italy, and that hostilities would not recommence-the terms, however, would necessarily be more favorable to Austria than were originally proposed by the Lombards. The great-er part of Lombardy would, in all probability, be permitted to remain under Austrian rule.

John Martin, editor of the Irish Felon, was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the morning

London, August 19-7 P. M. Chartist Outrages-Excited Stace of London-Apprehension of Several Rioters-Commercial Intelligence-State of the Crops-Money Market -General News.

The departure of the Washington from South-

ampton, to-morrow morning, (Sunday), enables me to send you one day's later intelligence. In my letter of yesterday, I could only give you the bare result of the hearing of the chartists before the magistrate at Bow street. The evidence occupied so long a time, that I was detained at the police office until the very moment that I could oost the letter. Now you shall have more particuars. The prisoners, who were examined yesterday, were the roughest and most disreputable lo of men that could well be fallen over in a day's walk. They seemed thoroughly cowed, and appeared to understand the perilous position in which they were placed. The counsel for the crown (Mr. Clarkson) stated in court, that he was prepared with most abundant evidence, to prove that it was their intention to have set fire to the metropolis in various places, and commit other atrocities of a similar character. This assertion is borne out by the fact, that numbers of combustible balls and grenades, were found upon the prisoners. The investigation occupied five hours, and was conducted with the greatest care. The policemen underwent long examinations, particularly the one who broke into the place. Nearly the whole of the prisoners were proved to be delegates from clubs of noted celebrity, as regards their connection with discontented parts of the kingdom. While this enquiry was proceeding, there was also another batch of chartists placed at the bar to saye time, as the case I have just alludwalk. They seemed thoroughly cowed, and apwitnesses. These, however, shared a fate similar to the others—they were either remanded or committed for trial. At the Mansion House also, a to the others—they were either remanded or commit of for trial. At the Mansion House also, a man named Bezer, a very dangerous character, was brought up on a like charge. He had, at a public meeting, talked some ridiculous nonsense, which he very claborately garnished with language of a decidedly seditious nature. Indeed, if the orator's suggestions had been adopted, London would have been in flames. The railways would have been demolished, communication with other countries entirely cut off, and of course these particulars would not have reached your readers. Those guardian angels, who always interpose so opportunely, have arrived to our assistance. I mean the preservers of order; so that we are not now trembling under the denouncing cloquence of this fiery-braued orator. In place of leading his followers to glory, he now reposes in prison, waiting his trial. Seriously speaking—if the government had not been on the alert, some disagreeable things must have taken place before the parties could have been arrested. Even last night a meeting was held at the Chartist Hall, Blackfriars Road, for the purpose of getting up a demonstration to sympathise with their colleagues who figuered at the police office yesterday. On the doors being opened a motley group of vagabonds took possession of the place, and voted a bilious looking personage into the chair, who indulged his hearers with a rabid strain of eloquence that was most enthusiastically cheered. The meeting would no doubt have lasted until a late hour, but on it being stated in the Hall that the police were marching in the direction of the place, a simultaneous push was made towards the door; and in a space of time almost as quick as thought, the building was empty. For that night, at least, chartism was left to take care of itself. By the way, I must not omit to inform you that it is now a generally admitted fact that the creed of these rioters is not the "six points" usually adopted as the charter; but confines itself to three doctrines—

of Lord Palmersten's. The details are uninteresting, so I shall not report them. In the Commons, after a long discussion upon minor matters, the attention of the House was occupied with a debate upon the proposed grant of Vanconver's Island to the Hudson Bay Company. There were, ef course, speeches made in condemnation of the grant, and advising its being rescanded; but, ultimately, the motion for granting the island to the company was carried by a majority of eighteen. During the sitting, Mr. Hume moved that the grant be postponed until time had been afforded to make proper enquiries into the complaint made against the company, as well as to ascertain the capabilities of the island. In reply to this, Lord John Russell stated, that it was probable, if the grant wre postponed for the time wanted, viz: a year and a half, that the Americans would settle on Vancouver's Island, and colonise it. This seemed to the refractory members a decisive argument, and the motion was agreed to. After some bills had been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.

A dreadful colliery explosion happened at the Murton New Waining Colliery, near Durham, a few days back, killing fourteen persons, besides injuring a great many more. The accident is supposed to have occurred in consequence of a jet of hydrogen gas issuing from a fissure in the coal, and igniting at one of the candles, where the miners were working. At the time the catastrophe took place, 76 men and boys were in the shaft, which renders it surprising the accident was not fatal to more than 14. An inquest has been held on the bodies, but was adjourned until Monday next.

The United States has reached Cowes, She came into the harbor at five clocky westerlay of

on the bodies, but was adjourned until Monday next.

The United States has reached Cowes. She came into the harbor at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing four days later news from America. Her passage occupied twelve days and a halt, and is reported to have been excellent. She has on freight 116,000 dollars, fifty-four passengers, and 600 tons of cotton. Despatches were forwarded last evening by our government to the governors of the North American colonies.

Yachting is now in season, and greatly indulged in. Racing, at present, is at a stand still, being confined to Windsor and Egham Shortly, we shall have some good sport in Yorkshire.

I must not neglect to mention, that Bezer, the Chartist, whose examination I have reported, quoted, at the seditious meeting, a portion of an article from the New York Heald upon Ireland, but which he menaged to give in a style that suited his purpose, and was in contradiction to the tenor of the article.

The funds to-day closed thus:—Consols, \$6-86\frac{1}{2}\$, a very wide quotation; bank stock, 196 to 198; three per cents, reduced, \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; three and a quarter per cents, \$8\frac{1}{2}\$, and in some instances \$7\$; India bonds, \$23\$. to \$27\$s; exchequer bills, \$32\$s. to \$35\$s., premium.

P. S.—The differences between the directors

was most enhanced to the street, were to constant to the contract and the

It was the i tention of the chartis's to have held m eth gs in various parts of the metropolis; but, oxing to the police being on the watch, very few of the in-tended gatherings took place. Vancouver's Island and the Hudson's Bay

to the police being on the watch, very few of the intended gatherings took place.

Vancouver's Island and the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ult, Mr. Christy ruse to call the attention of the House to the proposed grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, and strongly deprecated such a proceeding on the part of the government.

Mr. Hawes defended the policy of the government. He said that for some time there had been a great anxiety to colonise that island, and many plans had heen suggested, and in no instance had they tendered to the government any security that they would be able to carry out these plans. The honorable gentleman pointed out the advantage that would result from giving a territe-fal grant of the island to the Hudson's Bay Company, intimating that the government and management of the internal silairs would remain with the colonists, who would have the right to make new laws. As regards the charges brought against the Hudson's Bay Company, they had been satisfactorily answered; and upon a further investigation by Lord Elsin, the report was again most satisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone protested against Vancouver's Island being handed over to the Hudson's Bay Company, which being a furtading company, had interests in opposition to colonisation. He also contended that the company had exercised despotic power, and that their servants being in fact slaves, were the most unfit persons in the world to be sent to commence peopling a new colony.

Mr. C. Bullers said the only means offered for colonising Vancouver's Island, was by giving it to such a body as the Hudson's Bay Company, that would establish settlements upon it. The length of the voyage and expense of going there, rendered it utterly impossible that it could be colonised, while so much more eligible colonies as Australia and the Cape remained unpeopled. The grant was in fact a matter of expediency, and it was in the power of the government, after the lasse of eleven years, to retake possession of the count

confined to Windsor and Eghum Shorily, we shall have some good spot in Yorkshire.

I must not neglect to mention, that Bezer, the Chartist, whose examination I have reported, quoted, at the seditious meeting, a portion of an article from the New York Hould upon freland, and after the process of the strict of the proper, and was also been described by the process of the strict of the strict of the process of the strict of the process of the strict of the strict of the process of the strict of the stric

conquest, or an attempt sgainst the liberties of other nations.

General Cavaignac has intimated to the members of the National Assembly that he is now ready to give explanations with respect to the policy of the government on the Italian question. There will, consequently, be a debate on the question next week. It is thought that the day for the debate will be fixed by the Assembly to-morrow.

Last night, a second lot of the insurgents of June, to the number of 438, were sent off to Havre under a strong guard. They will be despatched from Havre by the Uloa steamer, which will carry them to Brest.

Pants, August 18—6% P. M.

The all engrossing topic of to-day is the volume of evidence circulated among the members of the Assembly by the Insurrection Committee. I send you some of the most important depositions, and will send more to morrow. Yesterday evening a pistol was fired, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, upon the colonel of the first regiment of the line, who was passing, having at his side a soldier of the Guth Two butchers' boys were arrested, charged with this attempt.

The reunion of the Rue de Foitiers is reported as proposing M. Dufaure for the Fresidency of the Assembly, M. Marrast being understood to decline reclection.

I have ascertained with certainty that attroupements

proposing M. Dufaure for the Presidency of the As-rembly, M. Marrast being understood to decline re-clection.

I have ascertained with certainty that attroupements were formed yesterday evening in the Rue Mouffetart, in the Faubourg St. Marceau, and that the populace were dispersed by charges of calcary.

The Latest.

[From the London Times, Aug. 19.]

RY ELECTRIC TRI.EGRAPH.

Our Paris letter of yesterday is of a re-assuring

nature.

It states that the danger of an insurrection no longer existed, and that there were no fears for its results, if one were to occur.

It expresses also almost entire confidence in the success of the mediation of France and England in Italy.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS On the Paris Insurrections. The Depositions of the Ex-Provisional Government.

A bulky volume, of no less than three hundred nd seventy closely printed pages, has been presented to the French Chambers, with the depositions and examinations of the principal persons concerned in the insurrections of May and June Of the complicity of Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, and Ledru Rollin, there can be no doubt. It is the publication of this volume which is the secret of the immense display of troops and precautions taken at Paris on Saturday, August 19.

taken at Paris on Saturday, August 19.

The following is the full substance of the depositions before the Commission on the Insurrections, made by MM. Arago, Cavaignac, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blane:

THE DEFOSITION OF ARAGO.

M. ARAGO—A want of harmony prevailed in the government. Two elements were in presence—the element of a moderate republic, and the element of a more ardent republic; thence sprang disagreement; but this disagreement was never revealed in public acts. The first cause of disturbance were the mad opinious propagated amongst the laboring classes. It was evident that such ideas would cause the most bloody disturbances. The theories of the Luxembourg have been most fatal; they gave rise to hopes which were manifested even in the electoral colleges. It was pretended that Paris was all France—that Paris was to direct and govern all. The circulars sent out were most deplorable. They aven created a doubt of the possibility of founding a republic in France. We then decided that one member of the government should revise and control the terms and spirit of each new circular; but this measure was not Ledru Rollin, but M. Jules Favre. M. Louis Blanc measure was not Ledru Rollin, but M. Jules Favre. M. Louis Blanc measure was not propressive that the author of the circulars was not Ledru Rollin, but M. Jules Favre. M. Louis Blanc measure was not propressive themself, and because it might have been supposed that we partook of his decirines. He then threatened to withdraw. That would not have been supposed that we partook of his decirines. He then threatened to withdraw. That would not have been supposed that we pertook of his decirines the them threatened to withdraw. That would not have been supposed that we pertook of his decirines the them threatened to withdraw. That would not have been supposed that we pertook of his decirines the them threatened to withdraw. That would not have been supposed there withdraw. That would not have sheen without danger, for we had no forces whetever. The two e

en adjournment was indispensable. With respect to all measure of repression. M. Ledru Hollin and M. L. Illane both of repression. M. Ledru Hollin and M. L. Illane both of repression. M. Ledru Hollin and M. L. Illane both of the two generals who had been entrusted with the command of the armed forces. In consequence of this report, M. L. Blane proposed that the two generals should be brought before a court martial. I opposed it, and was successful. With respect to the events of the 16th of April. We had been indeed to the events of the 16th of April. We had been indeed to the events of the 16th of April. We had been indeed to the events of the compelled to yield to the demands which would be made; the government security of the most point point of the most point po

be a candidate. He came to me while I was Minister at War. to ask me to allow him to take charge of the inspection of the 4,000 laborers at work in the Champ de Mars.

On 'he 22nd June, the stellers nationaux sent five delegates to M. Marie. Pujol was at their head, and used most insolent language. M. Marie requested him to hold his tongue, and said to the others, "You, who are true workmen, speak to me; I am ready to listen to you. You do not answer. Are you the slaves of Pujol?" They refused to reply, and went away. I knew a rendeavous had been given for the morrow at 6 o'clock, a.m. During the night of the 23rd, at 3 a.m., upon a report from the Prefecture of Police, orders were sent to General Cavaignae, requesting him to have a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavairy at the Place de l'Estrapade, at six o'clock, a.m. The order was not executed. I add that, on the 24th of May, a decree was issued by the government for 20,000 men of the troops of the line to be called into Paris. The Minister of War was entrusted with the execution of that decree: with the National Guard and the Mobile, and the artillery, these forces were to be sufficient. The demonstration which had take uplace at M. Merie's had caused great uneasiness. Orders were issued on the 22nd to the Minister of the Interior, and to the Prefect of Police, to have fifty seven delegates from the atelier nationaux taken into custody, amongst whom was Pujol. We were told that if was impossible to find their directions. These very men were found on the harricades, as chiefs. I do not know, even at present, if Pujol is under arrest. I can scarcely explain the change which had shown so good a spirit at another poet. The minds of the laborers in that faubourg St. Antoine, which had shown so good a spirit at another the poet. The minds of the laborers in the Faubourg St. Antoine, which had shown so good a spirit at another to do with it. It was not only in the street, but in the government, that the red lang was proposed on the 17th or April. I said

real state of affairs, as I am far from approving the measures proposed by these gentlemen. On the 3d May, especially, you and the Assembly were brought forward." M. Ledru Rollin declared to me that the clubbists were far from being the most active in the means of causing the overthrow of a part of the government and of dissolving the Assembly, but M. M. Fortalis, Landrin, and Juies Farre. It was at an epoch previous to the committee of investigation that M. Ledru Rollin revealed these facts to me. He did not attend all the meetings, the last of which was sheld on the 3d May last, the eve of the meeting of the National Assembly. In his absence, M. Jules Favre did the honors. It was said then, that the revolution had got out of its track, and must be brought into it agais. Since that time, my memory has traced back the events we have gone through. The instructions which the Provisional Government sent to its magistrates were but ill attended to, and badly executed. These gentlemen let every one into their investigations and researches, and the investigation relative to Blanqui was most specially conducted in that manner. I wish to give some explanation relative to M. Caussidere. I am desirous of explaining why I feltauch repugnance towards him. He was constantly boasting of having saved us. He said, "I have dissuaded those who wanted to overthrow you." I replied, "But why do you not have the saudacious men who form such projects arrested." M. Caussidiere did not understand me. He contented himself with telling our enemies to stop, in a tone which seemed to advise them to reserve their strength for a future time. I have no knowledge of any speech pronounced by M. Caussidiere, in the presence of 48 commissions de police. We had no police; the few agents we had were far from being sure. They were told not to get themselves into danger for a government which could not last. The prefect of police and the Minister of the National Assembly, without any violent conflicts. We were desirous of hastening the meeting of the

Havre. He has since then reassumed his first part—
he has turned assassin.

THE DEFOSITION OF CAVAIGNAC.

General CAVAIGNAC—This general said that the
statements furnished by the Minister of War were
correct; there were to be in Paris and its environs
about 30,000 men. The system of defence adopted by
the general in the days of June rested upon this conviction, that there was danger in acattering the troops.
The experience of July, 1830, and February, 1843,
proves the necessity of not engaging the troops in the
streets, and of collecting them in sufficient bodies to
make the insurrection give way before them. In such
cases the least check for the army is mortal. In spite
of the most expicit orders, a battalion had ventured
upon the Place de Voeges, and was placed in a compromising state, which drew upon it the severity of
the Minister of War in spite of the incontestible bravery of its chief and soldiers. A second example of
this sort might have had lamentable con-equences.
To save, above all, the honor of the flag, is the certain
guaranty of ultimate success. On the 23d, said Cavaignac, I was still only Minister of War; I was quite
free to expose myself to be killed if it seemed good to
me. I turned aside, however, from the Faubourg du
Temple, which was menaced; General Lamoriciere was
with me.

THE DEFOSITION OF M. DE LAMARTIES.

Temple, which was menaced; General Lamoriciere was with me.

THE DEPOSITION OF M. DE LAMARTINE.

M. LAMARTINE said—The proclamation of the republic appeared to certain men to carry away more than a throne—that is to say, society itself. As a sign of this idea, they imagined the Drapeau Rouge. That was repulsed, but not extinguished—not completely absorbed in the mass of the people. The 17th March, the National Guard, which then existed only in a latent state, manifested itself. On the next and succeeding days, a counter manifestation was made, in which 200,000 men wished to give law to the previsional government. The latter repulsed their measures with energy. The 16th April, there was a menace of a communist movement. At 5 in the morning, I was informed of what was passing in the clubs; of a project of a committee of public safety, in lieu of the provisional government. I gave notice individually to the friends whom I had in the National Guard. M. Ledru Rollin came to me in the morning; he was very excited. We are going to be attacked," said he. "by 120,000 men. at the head of whom are found 20,000 armed men belonging to the clubs." He reported to me the effer that had been made to him, and the intention entertained of excluding me from the government, as well as sweetal ef my collegues. I said to him as Minister of the Interior, "You have the right of ordering the rappel. If hy chance there be a National Guard in Paris we are saved." Ledru Rollin accepted this without hesitation, and went away to order the rappel. I ran to Duvivier's; my project was to assemble some battalic nafth of the National Guard would act to save Paris. Duvivier alopted my project. He admirably comprehended the value of the Guard Mobile. "Where are the activities alopted my project he admirably comprehended the value of the Guard Mobile. "Where are the cartridge?" said to his care in the the total device of the Guard Mobile. "Where are the cartridge?" said to he to me - I thought he could have the matter and the save and have the first Assembly merely, or to everthrow it. I have always kept aloof from all parties. Some of my colleagues can give you much better information on that subject tran I can.

The aim of the banquet at 25 centimes was to deliver the prisoners of the 15th of May. It had been decided that on that day I was to go and confine myself in the chateau de Vincennes. I have examined a heap of forage which was to be made use of, it is raid, to fill up the ditch. I was accompanied by General Tournemire. We caused four cannons to be placed on that aide of the fortrees. As to the trial of the prisoners. "Five la République." The armed force was roused; the banileue aspeared in turn, and was drowned in an immense movement of national guards, to the repeated cries of "Vive la République." On the 15th of May, it must be confessed, we were deceived by the unskilfulness of the chiefs of the public force; the same spirit and tendency still appeared; the question was again to abolish the republic to the profit of a violent party, wishing to push things to extremities. With others, it was an attempt at intimidation—the armed sections, the great categories of the seditions of Paris, did not play the chief part there. More importance has been given to Blanqui than he deserves—his monomania was conspiracy, in which he was an artist. Barbes took the lead on the 15th May; but, to say the truth, the chiefs were not there; Barbes had been caught in the snare of Blanqui is had, that the other clubs had resolved to assassinate him. Observing, as I have done for four months, all sorts of tendencies to suppress the Assembly, I think I am able to declare that nothing serious has been perceived in the armed sections, or in the statesmen, of the exaggeared republic. The movement of the 23d June was altogether spontaneous; the agitation of the ateliers nationaus had two causes—the money of the government economised for the civil war; then communism, which put its hand upon it for the purpose of insurrection. As to the part played by the Executive Commission—as to my share of the responsibility, I did not wish to speak of it. I did not wish to propen of insurrection.

Recriminations are repugnant to me. More than a month before, an order had been given to General Cavaignae to surround the National Guard only as a reserve. There were then only 0,500 troops in Paris, whereas it was agreed that there should be 25,000 men in the capital; we had 16,000 Guard Mobile, 2,500 Guard Republican, and 2,000 Gardiens de Paris. I required, besides, 15,000 men in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. This made up a force of 60,000 men independently o

therefore, if it was forced to quit Paris, and I wished to have 20,000 men disposable from the army of the Alps. I insisted, even more than my colleagues, on the execution of these various measures. I was, therefore, greatly estonished at the small number of troopy which were in Paris. I do not accuse General Cavaignae, whose high military reputation and loyalty shelter him from attack, but I am compilled to say that there was something in the War Department which did not eatify our confidence. I had proposed to carry the Enricades before night, and to make a desporate effect; but the want of troops protracted the struggle. From all that I have said, it follows that in those various manifestations and insurrections the same intentions are exhibited; but you, as polithed men, making an investigation for the present and the future, you must remark, and make others remark, that everything has been produced separately. Each of the factions of the anarchist party has acted alone, and this has given us the victory. The dissolution of the atcliers nationaus seems to me to assure it infallibly for the future.

M. Ledde Rollin — The attempt of the 16th of May hind several characters. I can give only general appreciations. I believe most of thisse who came into the Assembly desired to present a petition, and to read it at the bar. They wished to do this by force, and were probably ignorant of the decree which forbid them. The police was, I must say, mismanaged. At the moment therefore was in more danger. I ran there, addressed the insurgents, ontreated them to withdraw, but they had got into the Assembly Bianquiand Raspail resolved to enter there. Barbes became excited by degrees. As to me, I have been unworthily standered. I knew nothing of their projects. They prayed me to ta take the Presidency, but I refused. I went down into the court, where I was immediately survounded by men who wanted to convey me to the Hosting of the preserved. When the Arsembly was evacuated. I mounted on horseback, with M. I amartine, and did